

Open house to mark courthouse's renovation

By JOSEPHINE ZIMMERMAN
Herald Staff Writer

PROVO — At its dedication, then governor George H. Dern called it "a veritable symphony in stone."

He observed that Goethe had called architecture "frozen music," and said "the architect who designed the beautiful edifice which you are dedicating has created a great piece of music, a veritable symphony in stone."

Now, 74 years after construction began, the historic Utah County Courthouse has seen a rebirth. Its interior renovated and restored, the project will be celebrated at an open house Tuesday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

A noon ceremony will be conducted under the rotunda, where hosts and hostesses in period costumes will greet guests. Art exhibits, tours, video presentations, demonstrations and refreshments are all planned.

Viewing the building's marble interior and quality, one would think central Utah must have been in a period of unusual prosperity when the building was construct-

ed. That was not the case.

The nation was just coming out of World War I (1914-1918) when the building was planned. Local citizens who remembered the building's construction recalled how more conservative residents shook their heads over the expense and the great financial burden placed on them by what they considered to be an opulent structure.

Nevertheless, Utah County voters approved a bond election for the city and county building, and work got underway in 1919. It took 6½ years to complete, cost \$576,496, and was dedicated on Dec. 15, 1926.

Early in the planning stages, commissioners from Utah County and Provo City decided they should combine their efforts to construct a stately building to house both governments. Together they hired Joseph Nelson, Provo architect, to design the building. By agreement, the county was to pay two-thirds of the total cost and would occupy two-thirds of the building. Provo City would pay one-third and would occupy a third

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Herald Photo/Patrick J

Nearly three quarters of a century after it was built, the historic Utah County Courthouse will be honored with an open house.

nes will purchase the extra electricity from you. You should still remain connected to the utility company's line for times when the wind is calm and isn't sunny (if you also have solar PV panels).

A typical whole-house residential-size windmill has a rotor blade diameter of 15 feet and a rated output of 4,000 watts of electricity. An automatic computerized brain controls the electricity output and frequency to match your utility company's output.

There are new small portable lightweight (about 20 lbs.) windmills. These are ideal for home use, backyard workshop, or camping. You can easily carry them under your arm. These begin to produce electricity in a wind as light as 7.5 miles per hour. For stormy conditions, there is an automatic high-wind protection feature.

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James Dulley, The Daily Herald, 6906 Royalgreen Dr., Cincinnati, OH, 45244.

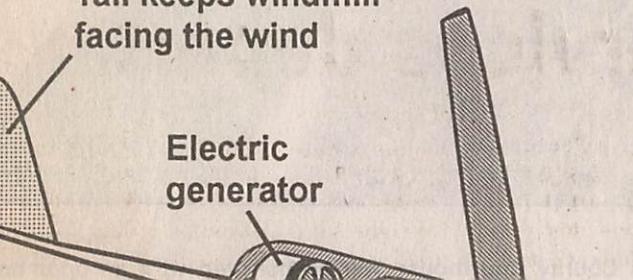
Q — I just bought an old electric range that I am going to put in my son's apartment. Is there anything that we can do so it uses less electricity? F.P.

A — Electric ranges are very simple devices. Check to make sure that all of the burner (element) controls work properly and actually adjust the heat from low to high. Also clean the chrome reflector drip pans or buy new ones. They are very inexpensive and can improve its efficiency.

Check the accuracy of the oven thermostat with a thermometer. If it gets hotter than the setting, this wastes electricity. Check the gasket around the oven door. If it has deteriorated and is leaky, you can replace it.

Tail keeps windmill facing the wind

Electric generator



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"Once he hears that roar, I guess the question is how can he handle it politically?" Chatterton said.

Teachers, she said, are reluctant to trust the governor after his mentor, former Gov. Norm Bangerter, promised a strategic plan

money.

"He's really asking for a quantum leap of faith and it's hard to give it to him," she said.

For now, Leavitt has the support of Senate Majority Leader Lane Beattie, who sponsored the original measure. However, Beattie, whose district includes Davis County, said if the governor's plan doesn't work he'll consider pushing for a veto over-

understand that in vetoing this it does not kill this bill from consideration," Beattie said. "I think we need to understand that we need to look at all the alternatives."

Still, Beattie said he's "extremely pleased" with Leavitt's plan. "The solution that the governor has made so far make sense," he said.

Eskelsen said she was willing

she was bothered by a lack of details even after spending two hours at with Leavitt Thursday night.

"We're still in limbo land here," she said. "We don't know what the plan is. While we know the governor is working hard, until we can sit down and go over the whole package we don't know what our recommendation is going to be."

WATER:

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ond at Lost Creek to about 1,000 cfs at Deer Creek.

The Bureau anticipates that visitors can expect excellent recreation opportunities this summer, with high reservoir elevations and increased river flows. All boat ramps should be open this year. Fishing conditions will be best after the runoff season (May-July) when high flows have peaked and normal flows are restored.

The Bureau will continue to monitor water supply conditions, and river flow advisories will be provided to the public on a monthly basis.

U.S. will do its share to enforce no-fly zone

By GEORGE GEDDA

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military "will do its share" to keep Bosnian skies free of Serb aircraft once the U.N. Security Council approves a resolution to enforce the existing no-fly zone over that country, the State Department said Friday.

Approval of a Security Council enforcement resolution seemed all but certain following Serb air attacks on eastern Bosnia last weekend and reported raids Wednesday evening.

"If the resolution is adopted by the council, the U.S. will do its share in enforcing the no-fly zone," acting State Department spokesman Joseph Snyder said.

The resolution would give U.N. forces the authority to shoot down

A Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Rep. Frank McCloskey of Indiana, told President Clinton in an sharply worded letter Friday that unless he takes immediate steps to end the bloodshed in Bosnia he will be "tarnished forever by acquiescence in the murder" of the country.

McCloskey, who recently completed his third trip to Bosnia, urged Clinton to use American air power and end the U.N. embargo on weapons to the Bosnians.

The White House had no immediate comment on the letter.

On other issues relating to Bosnia, the State Department's Snyder said:

The United States, at the request of U.N. relief officials, has agreed to double the amount of aid being airdropped to the embattled

—A major gasoline delivery was carried out at the Montenegrin port of Bar in violation of U.S. sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro. The captain of the vessel had said he was heading for an Albanian port but proceeded to Bar instead. Snyder said the vessel will be seized by ships taking part in an international interdiction force if it attempts to leave Bar.

—U.S. special envoy Reginald Bartholomew pressed Serbian representatives in New York to call an immediate halt to the fighting and to recognize the Muslim-led government in Bosnia.

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COURT:

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of the space.

The county commission at that time was composed of chairman Joseph Reese, Payson; R. D. Wadley, Manilla, and Hyrum Thomas, Provo. Provo city's commission was comprised of Mayor LeRoy Dixon, T.C. Thompson and Henry Goddard.

Representatives of both entities, along with the architect, toured the West Coast looking at public buildings to determine the size, space and type of building to be constructed.

A building committee made up of representatives from the various communities was appointed to approve sketches of the design. They included Henry Erlandsen, Payson; James Christensen, Salem; James Creer, Spanish Fork; M.O. Packard, Springville; Neils Fugal, Pleasant Grove; S.L. Chipman, American Fork; Edward Southwick, Lehi; Thomas F. Pierpont, LeRoy Dixon, W.K. Spafford, J.W. Robinson and S.H. Belmont, all of Provo.

By October 1919, the building committee had approved the sketches and determined the location and direction the building would face. Bids were called for in June 1920, and the bid was let to Rudine and Chytraus, Salt Lake City contractors.

Originally, the building was designed to be faced with terra cotta, but that was changed and the first story was faced with granite from Little Cottonwood Canyon at an additional cost of \$56,000.

Plans for completing the superstructure were finished in 1921 and Rudine and Chytraus once again submitted the low bid. That portion was designed to be faced with terra cotta, but again the building committee voted unanimously to change it to oolite stone, at an additional cost of \$80,000.

The oolite, or white limestone, came from a quarry near Ephraim on a ranch owned by Peter Cornelius Peterson and his brothers. Years later his daughter, Edith Christiansen, recalled seeing the huge slabs of oolite weighing six to eight tons hauled out of the quarry tunnel by Clydesdale horses to a railroad spur track on the ranch. There they were loaded onto flatbed rail cars with a huge derrick.

The soft oolite has weathered in many spots on the building's face, and in recent years the ornamental railing around the building's top had to be replaced with white aggregate moldings.

Construction of the building was stalled in 1923 when county com-

missioners refused to continue the contract for interior work, cancelled the agreement, and settled with the contractor for work already done.

No contract for heating and plumbing had been let at that time, and officials were concerned the building should not stand cold through another winter. In September 1924, P.L. Larsen, Provo, received the contract for heating and plumbing, and later that year, C.A. Tolboe, Provo, contracted to put in the lower floor. Bids for completion of the building were let in 1925, and the same two contractors received the contracts. The building was first heated with gas from the Columbia Steel Corp. plant at Ironton.

Floors of the main corridors are of Alaskan marble-tile laid with borders of gray Tennessee marble. The pilasters and wainscoating are all of Alaskan marble, and the round columns are scagliola, or composition marble.

At its dedication, the building was described in the following words:

"It is Neoclassic in design; that is, it follows the classical features of Greek buildings, but is not really a copy of any building."

"The column-caps and the cornice are an adaptation from the temple of Minerva, on the Acropolis at Athens. The exterior of the building is classic in design; that is, it follows the general lines of the master architects and architects of Greece who have been rated as the world's masters in the art of building.

"The lower or ground floor has been treated as a pedestal upon which have been placed the two upper floors which form the interior of the magnificent order. The whole is surmounted with a classic balustrade."

"The center pavilion is brought forward and surmounted with a pediment backed up by a rather high attic, which permits the interior dome effect and also provides for an interesting art gallery."

Designed by Nelson, the front pediment contains sculpture Nelson also designed which was carved from solid stone in the round by Joseph Conradi, Salt Lake sculptor.

Here is the story it tells, as Nelson conceived it:

"The building is a courthouse, therefore, quite consistently, Justice stands with her balances resting upon the law, in one hand, and with her sword in the other."

"The building is also to house the city and county offices, therefore, on the right hand of Justice sits a woman representing the

county, supporting with one hand a shield bearing the inscription 'County of Utah,' and in the other a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, overflowing with the good things produced in the region.

"Then the various arts and industries are represented at her side. Her horticulture is represented by the fruit trees; her dairying and stock raising by the front quarters of an animal projecting beyond the tree; her mining, by the pick and shovel at the side of the tunnel-entrance to the mine in the mountain; and further down, her sheep-raising and poultry farming respectively.

"On the other side of Justice sits likewise Provo City, enthroned and supporting a shield with the inscription 'City of Provo,' emblazoned thereon. She is flanked by the harp and viol, the base, the cog-wheel, a stock of books, and an artist's palette; these represent her arts, her industries and her educational advantages."

The rotunda, is probably the most beautiful part of the building, with its designs in both sculpture and painting.

When it was completed, it was furnished with "the best walnut furniture;" purchased for all the rooms at a cost of \$52,000 for the county and \$16,000 for the city. The ornate chandelier in the rotunda, and other lighting was the finest available at that time.

Many of the chairs, desks and coat racks, custom-built at that time, are still in use in the building, although the 80 brass cuspidors and 80 rubber cuspidor mats have long ago disappeared.

In December 1967, a large Christmas tree had been erected, extending up through the opening two floors tall. An electrical short set the tree on fire, blackening and blistering the entire rotunda. Commissioners employed a local painting contractor who spent nearly a year painstakingly restoring the intricate designs.

In 1971, Utah County purchased Provo's interest in the building and by April 1972, Provo City moved to its new city center at 300 West Center. The old post office-city building on the corner of Center and University Ave. was razed, and the area landscaped.

County offices moved out of the courthouse when the adjacent County Administration Building was built, and the 4th District Courts moved out when the new Judicial Center was completed. The courthouse now provides offices for congressmen, Justice Court, Chamber of Commerce, Travel Council, Sheriff's Department, USU Extension Service and quasi-governmental agencies.

By ALAN LUPO
Boston Globe Columnist

We Americans tend too often to believe in an orderly world, in which problems are all lined up neatly, enabling us to deal with them one at a time.

This irrational view is rooted partly in our long history of isolationism that insulated us from the realities of the Old and Third worlds and permitted us to spend most of our attention on domestic matters.

It is buttressed by television, which, in the style of the old-time newspapers, rushes from one extraordinary picture (starving Somalis) to another (wounded Bosnians).

Only slowly and only recently have we been learning that there are few neat endings to crises anywhere in the world. In song and speech, we declared during World War II that there would be no more war, that blackouts would end, that the only stuff falling from the sky would be rain or snow.

We were brought up pretty short on that belief as anticolonial and tribal wars erupted, and as East and West faced off all over the planet. But all that to the contrary, we still hewed to this control-freak theory that once we had disposed of a crisis in Nation A, we could then turn to Country B and not worry about Nation A.

Whoops. Take Iran. As Henny would add, please.

Iran? Didn't we finish with Iran back around Reagan's first inauguration? When they returned the hostages? Sure, there was that Iran-Contra scandal that hardly anybody cared about, but, gee, I haven't seen anything on the teevie about Iran. I thought we were done with Iran. We're doing Bosnia now, no?

It doesn't work that way. Iran remains — still bent on dominating the Persian Gulf, on spreading its radical Islamic fundamentalism throughout the Middle East, and perhaps into the Muslim republics once dominated by the Soviet Union.

Buried in the news the other day was a short Associated Press story quoting unnamed Middle East military sources that Iran was working with North Korea on developing a long-range missile, capable of traveling 621 miles and carrying a 1,760-pound conventional warhead.

For years, Iran has been rebuilding its military hardware with tanks, mortars, machine guns, missiles, submarines and aircraft from North Korea, China and the former Soviet Union.

"We're afraid of new aggression from one of several of our

from the first ladies of the immediate past. Barbara Bush was the epitome of grandmothers who bake. Nancy Reagan was the symbol of the social climber who marries her identity and stands by her man who makes her lifestyle possible.

Rosalynn Carter, the first of the first ladies to arrive on the scene after the modern-day women's movement, irked a good many people because she sat in on Cabinet meetings and appeared to have a mind of her own. Still, she stayed in the background enough to keep most of her antagonists at bay.

Hillary Rodham Clinton can be, wants to be and will be different from a stay-at-home wife who hangs back when it seems unseemly to be up front or who makes social activity her main interest. And therein lies much of the irritation aimed at her. There are still those people who actually believe that no wife should wander far from the kitchen or bedroom. That's because wives are just women.

Let's face it. There are those who don't like it when any woman is self-assured. Among other things, women who know what they are about are seen as sexless, unfeminine creatures. That's probably what fuels the gossip that Hillary and Bill have separate bedrooms. For the record, however, it should be noted that there is no

woman who doesn't know her place, who speak up and speak out. There's just a lot of sexism going on with the negative reviews she gets. But part of the criticism of her may be derived from partisan politics, as well.

She's an easy target for bad Bush losers. She is, after all, the liberal sort whom conservatives so disdain. In fact, Hillary Rodham Clinton is the most visible and articulate liberal in such a position of power to arrive on the Washington scene since who knows when. Not since Eleanor Roosevelt has there been such a socially conscious activist living in the White House.

The new First Lady may win some of her enemies over yet. After all, there was a mob going crazy over her three names until Marilyn Tucker Quayle started using her three-part moniker. Still and all, Hillary Rodham Clinton is different from all the previous wives, with the possible exception of Mrs. Roosevelt. She's her own woman. All her detractors won't go away. Many would remain totally ticked off at her even if she found a cure for cancer, saved several children from a burning building and wrote the Great American Novel — unless, of course, she does the first two without fanfare and uses a masculine pen name to accomplish the third one.

Whatever she does, however, she'll do well because this First Lady is first class and first rate.

Pork has an evil twin

By STEVEN KOMAROW
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — Maybe it wouldn't shock many taxpayers to learn that the government is subsidizing production of lead, mercury and asbestos — at the same time it's spending millions to eliminate them from the environment.

Or that it supports housing for golf tournaments. Or helps ministers with their housing expenses, despite the separation of church and state.

It's just more pork barrel, right? Wrong.

None of these items is a direct government expense. Even if President Clinton got the line-item veto he says he wants, he couldn't touch them.

They're not pork. They're its evil twin — special-interest tax breaks.

Tax loopholes continue to exist despite that big, 1986 tax "reform" bill that was supposed to do away with such things. But that bill left many in place, and more have been creeping back into the law.

Clinton's demand for tax increases this year opens the door to a whole new crop for the tax code.

And he's apparently willing to go along, if that's what it takes to get his plan passed.

How about a \$32 million break for tuxedo renters, \$3 million for custom gunsmiths and \$7 million for cotton warehousemen? All those things were in a tax bill that President Bush vetoed last year; a bill Clinton said he would sign.

The cornerstone of last year's bill, written just after the Los Angeles riots, was \$2.4 billion in tax breaks to lure businesses into "enterprise zones" in inner city neighborhoods. By the time it passed Congress, there were more than 50 special-interest tax provisions — costing the Treasury more than the enterprise zones.

And, unlike pork barrel projects that show up in Congress' annual spending bills, tax breaks tend to become entitlements instead of being reviewed every year, they stay in the law until someone removes them.

Because of the new pressure to reduce the deficit, for the first time since the 1986 tax bill there is serious agitation in Congress to do something about the special-interest loopholes.